

*EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT WESLEYAN THAT NOBODY WILL TELL YOU.

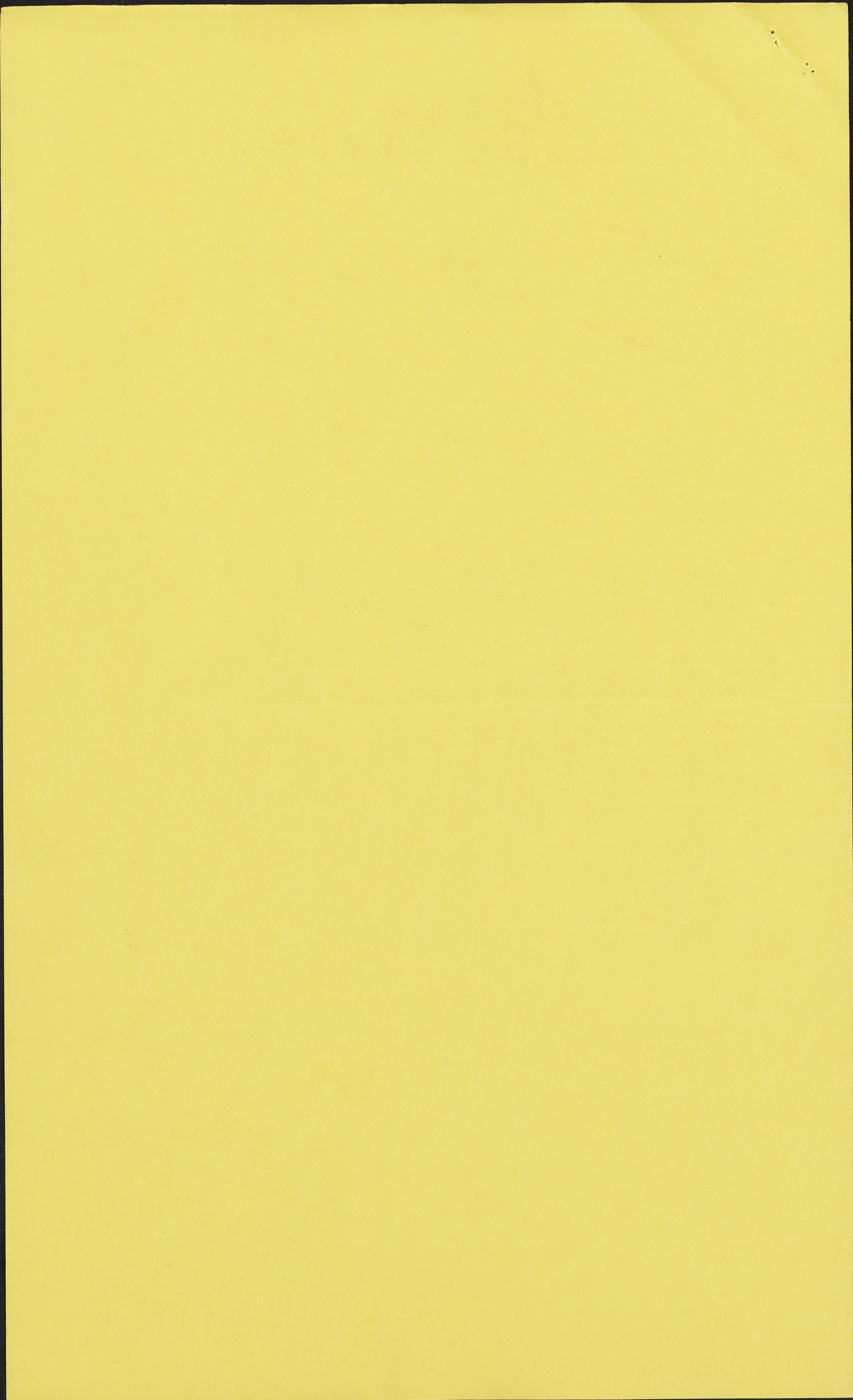


the second annual disorientation booklet

this publication was put together by kofi appenteng, steve berlin, john calcagno, sue frankel, geoff clark, linda hayes, ryan hellwig, allison kelsey, sally korn, ken miller, seth mirsky, matt rathanson, leslie simon. opinions expressed herein are not necessarily representative of any group or individual other than the authors.

*sources: alumni record of wesleyan U., 1831-1970, 10th edition; who's who in america; who's who in the east; 77-80 announcement of courses; back issues of the wes. argus; last year's 1st annual disorientation handbook; other nice folks too numerous to list.





TIMELINE: 1968-1978 →

1968-69: (10/11) Black students burn yearbook, citing omission of Blacks and white middle class slant. (2/21) 100 Black students, some armed, occupy Fisk to honor Malcolm X Day and protest "classes as usual" decision by faculty. (4/11) Afro-American Institute founded by unanimous faculty vote in response to Fisk takeover. (5/6) 160 occupy President's office for 27 hours to protest military recruiting.

1969-70: (10/17) Moratorium Day endorsed by faculty, EPC, professors cancel classes, 1500 march in Middletown. (12/12) Military recruitment interviews cancelled in face of student strike threat. (1/30) Student member of Board of Trustees Investment Committee moves that Wes withdraw from some or all companies with South African subsidiaries. (2/7) Pres. Etherington resigns to run for Senate. Provost Rosenbaum becomes Acting President. (5/1) Free Grateful Dead concert. (5/6) Wes. STUDENT STRIKE in protest of Nixon's policies. Near 800 demands: 1) Free Bobby Seale & other political prisoners, 2) U.S. out of S.E. Asia, 3) End all university complicity with War Machine. Faculty, Acting Pres. Rosenbaum endorse strike.

1970-71: Class of '74 first with freshmen! (10/2) Campbell and Acting Pres. Rosenbaum issue unilateral interpretation of Conduct Code, bypassing the SJB. Included are provisions banning occupations of university buildings and denying bail funds to Wes students. (10/13) Students vote to join Univ. Senate (without parity). (10/20) Campbell becomes president. (2/2) Alumni Relations Office Firebombed. (5/5) Kent State memorial Day of Concernment march in Middletown demanding: (1) End the War, (2) Guaranteed minimum income for family of 4 of \$6,500, (3) End political repression.

1971-72: (10/13) 40 students stage Moratorium Activity at Chapel. (10/26) Campbell announces New Investment Policy of voting proxies to increase companies' social responsibility, but cites Wes voting (in recent GM controversy) in which we supported only one of three proposals for open management. (10/26) Admissions Policy changes, favors academic seriousness over diversity. (11/23) Admissions Committee votes not to join Un. Senate, to avoid "unnecessary pressure". (2/18) New Library to be built on the Scott Lab site by 1976. (4/21) Senate approves study committee report proposing student parity, and students strike for one day protesting escalation of the war. (4/25) Faculty offers medical aid to Indochina, and students vote to support New England strike May 4. (5/13) 25 students sit-in at Raymond Engineering to protest war complicity. 65 demonstrate outside. 7 students, 1 prof arrested.

1972-73: (10/20) EPC decides against a return to requirements. (10/27) Univ. Senate condemns bombings in Vietnam and erosion of civil liberties in U.S. (11/28) Senate backs Ujamaa's demands to recognize killings of 2 Black Southern U. protesters by lowering flag to $\frac{1}{2}$ mast, contributing to protestors' Defense Fund and sending condolences to slain students' families. Campbell refuses a Wes contribution to the Defense Fund. (12/5) 3 Stud., 3 Profs., 3 Admin.'s propose a Wes Student Defense Fund.

1973-74: (10/23) Latin House funded. (10/26) 1165 have signed Impeach Nixon petition. (2/5) First Black faculty member to get tenure. (3/15) First Women's Weekend. (4/4) Administration's budget calls for 43.4% cut in Afro-American Institute.

1974-75: Women's center opens in Butterfield. (10/25) Campbell's Task Force urges dissolution of Univ. Senate, end of student parity. (10/29) National 'Alice Doesn't' Strike Day - Housing and Treasurer's office close when women walk off their jobs. (3/7) Faculty cuts students from Senate, end parity on faculty committees. (4/1) 700 participate in last Vietnam moratorium. (4/25) Campbell invite Nixon defense council Wright as Commencement speaker; Wright bows due to student pressure. (5/6) Student Union approved. (5/9) 150 Blacks and Latinos demonstrate against financial aid cutbacks.

1975-76: Feminist House founded. (9/23) Argus editorial criticizes Campbell's budget cut plan ("Red Book") for attacking academic programs, not administrative luxuries; a month later, Trustees unanimously approve this controversial plan. (2/27) Students at Student Union condemn Administration's new binding pre-registration plan. (3/5) Student Union presents counter-plan for pre-registration, it wins EPC and faculty endorsement. (4/9) Truck carrying radioactive waste crashes into Washington St. bridge, no leakage reported.

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1976-77: (9/14) Campbell creates General Educ. and Freshman Year Task force (GEFY) (11/16) Discontent, demoralization among North Coll. sectys/clericals. (12/7) GEFY report recommends academic requirements. (12/14) Students blast GEFY plan. (1/25) Students debate GEFY task force in open meeting. (2/4) Admissions Dean Jane Morrison states requirements could hurt applicant pool. (2/18) 2 GEFY students won't sign, promise minority report. (2/22) Econ. position won't go to Marxist, despite student pressure. (4/5) Student Union, GEFY minority reports proposed as alternatives to GEFY. (4/30) Wes students among 1414 arrested in non-violent occupation of the Seabrook nuclear power plant site. Many more participate in support activities. (5/3) EPC follows GEFY structures but bags requirements, changed to expectations. (5/13) Faculty OK's EPC's version of GEFY

1977-78: (10/4) Wes students charter a bus to Kent State University for demonstrations against the building of a gym on the site of May, 1970, killings. (4/11-18) Period of intensive campus activity initiated by the South Africa Action Group including films, lectures, and a demonstration for the Board of Trustees calling for divestiture and attended by 300 people. This activity culminated in a 90 hour sit-in in Campbell's office. The sit-in called for a committee to construct a plan for Wesleyan's divestiture from its South Africa-related holdings. (6/23-25) About 50 Westudents from 3 affinity groups join 20,000 other anti-nukers in a legal rally at the Seabrook nuclear plant.

CURRENT EVENTS

WES SECS. ON STRIKE!

Then...

On Friday, Sep. 1, 1978, the secretaries and clerical union, the first university group in New England to organize, became the first to go out on strike. The normally hectic start of the semester became chaotic, characterized by picket lines, rallies, outdoor classes and departmental confusion due to piles of neglected paperwork. 125 secretaries walked off their jobs and remained out, vocal and visible, for the next three and a half weeks.

The university initially attempted to make unionization to seem a treacherous blow in light of its alleged benevolence. It has consistently fought against signs of solidarity among the hired help. When the secs first succeeded in affiliating with the Office and Professional Employees' International Union in 1977, after three years of unionization attempts, Wes challenged the election, claiming union mis-representation. (they were overruled by the National Labor Relations Board.) Wesleyan's representative in the negotiations was John Sabinosh of Cummings and Lockwood, Colin Campbell's former law firm, notorious for its anti-union activities. Wes hoped that a prolonged strike would weaken the union, discourage the employees from joining, and defer Physical Plant from its own organizing activities.

The main issues involved wages, grievance procedures, and union security. There were women who had worked for the university for 15-20 years without ever reaching the top of their pay grade. Beginning salaries were pitifully low. Wes counted on the aura of an academic community with its mythical benefits for all, to make up for ill pay. Restructuring the grievance procedures was necessary in order that the secs be able to voice their concerns on the job, and have them heard, without fear of reprisal. They also asked that all new employees be required to join the union, so that Wes could not build a core of anti-union people.

Student and faculty support for the secs was strong. Many people realized for the first time just how essential the secs are to the smooth operation of the school. Many spoke out and attended rallies, wearing armbands to signify their support. A petition signed by 1100 people, almost half of the student body, was presented to Campbell. The faculty passed a resolution censuring Campbell for his inept handling of negotiations. Some students and faculty participated in a two day moratorium on classes.

The administration fought back by hiring scabs; one rumor currently circulating alleges that they were paid illicitly with work-study funds. Off duty police were hired to stand by the picketers - who were they protecting? Successful pickets of McConaughy dining hall and Downey House were thwarted by suppliers who hired non-union truck drivers to cross the lines.

The final agreement involved concessions on both sides. The secs won a salary raise, but noted that the money the university saved in wages while they they were out on strike more than made up for their increase. They accepted a union shop in which every worker had the option of joining the union. The one year contract has ended.

and Now...

Negotiations, which began in April, are still continuing, and the threat of a strike looms again. The secs are shooting for a contract that further guarantees job and union security, and that meets the needs of long term employees. Wes, on the other hand, would

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like to maintain that high turnover which insures minimum salaries, and make up for its financial mis-management by slighting those who can least afford it. Their bargaining tactics have been shrewd, if somewhat reprehensible: the university dragged negotiations out for five months, reducing benefits from last year's contract, and conceding little; it saved the changes for its final offer on Aug. 21, and tried to make restoration of previously deleted demands seem a sudden bonus. The contract was voted down 61-7.

The issues are too many to do justice to here; the most important ones concern wages, pension, job reevaluation procedures, tuition benefits, and insurance. The issue of a union shop is also unresolved. If a new contract is not agreed to by Sep. 4, the secretaries, along with physical plant, will once again go out on strike... Take some time off from book learnin' to study real world problems: ask a secretary what the issues are, join a picket line, organize, and recognize the enormous contributions that secretaries make in ensuring our ivory tower existence.

PHYSICAL PLANT IN UNION!



Many of the ideas and concerns of the secretaries and clerical workers are shared by the Physical Plant workers of the University. Last year's strike offered encouragement to the much beleaguered workers in their efforts to unionize. In November 1978 they voted to accept OPEIU as their bargaining agent and union. Since then, the union's representatives have been meeting with the administration to come up with a contract for the coming year. The union's demands have been largely ignored and wage increases offered have been the traditional 7%. A crucial demand of the union is that of a full union shop; this means that all physical plant workers would be members of the union. The university has consistently refused to accept this notion and seems to have no intention of doing so before September 4, the day set for the beginning of a possible strike action. Make an effort to get informed about labor issues on campus and the grievances of physical plant and secretarial workers. Strikers need help on picket lines and there's much support work to be done.

FACULTY GETTING FRUSTRATED!



A Professor at Wesleyan is reviewed for tenure during her/his seventh year. The professor's department decides whether or not to recommend her/him for tenure. The case proceeds from there to an Advisory Board on Tenure and ends up with a vote of the Academic Council (the senior faculty). At any point during this process, the University President has the power to overturn any decision which has been made. The criteria for receiving tenure are Scholarship, Teaching Ability and Collegueship. The priority given to these three categories is open to question.

In the spring of 1979, Henry Abelow, with 98% excellent student evaluations was denied tenure. A student uproar occurred. Graffiti appeared throughout the campus and students became mobilized. The process had proceeded all the way through the vote of the Academic Council. The night after the vote a meeting of 250 students discussing the case spontaneously decided to move to President Campbell's house to stage a silent vigil to overturn the decision. The next morning Campbell announced that he was recommending that the Board of Trustees grant tenure to Abelow.

The question which arose in many people's minds was, 'Do we have to go through this frustrating struggle everytime a decision is made against the interests of the students? Why is there no legitimate channel through which students' voices can be heard?' There was talk throughout the Abelow case, as many times in past history, of the need to change the tenure process itself and not just to change specific recommendations.

Victims of the tenure process have tended to be those professors more concerned with teaching than with improving the University's publication prestige, especially women, minorities and radicals. The students of these professors have also suffered. In today's cut-throat academic market, denying a professor tenure can often mean shutting her/him out of the profession or, at best, dooming her/him to a succession of low paying, shortlived stints at widely scattered schools. The faculty is increasingly coming to see itself as a campus labor group and, as with any such groups, its fate surely affects the students.

BLACK WESLEYAN

On February 21, 1969, 100 Black students, some of whom were armed, took over Fisk Hall to protest the continuance of classes on the fourth anniversary of the death of Malcolm X. On April 11, in response to that action, the faculty unanimously agreed to establish a Black Studies Program. In September 1969 the Reverend Sam Allen was appointed director of the Afro-American Institute, a newly recognized center of studies. Ujamaa, a familyhood, was formed as a Black Community organization, in an effort to channel forces and energy. The students, faculty, and people in the community worked together planning courses and establishing a Black perspective in Middletown. In 1975 the Center name was changed to the Center for Afro-American Studies. The Center, along with Ajua Campos and the Wesleyan Asian Interest Group, have come to represent the collective minority interests at Wesleyan. In 1976 Oliver Holmes was named Director of the Center.

Minority Enrollment

Class of:

'71	10%
'74	20%
'76	14%
'77	11%
'78	11%
'79	7.5%
'80	9.1%
'81	12%
'82	10%
'83	14%

...SO WE'VE GOT TO FIND SOME WAY TO CUT FINANCIAL AID COSTS. THIS NECESSITATES SOME MODIFICATION IN ADMISSIONS POLICY VIS-A-VIS LOW-INCOME APPLICANTS, WHILE REMAINING EVER MINDFUL OF THE BENEFITS OF STUDENT BODY DIVERSITY!

WES DIVERSITY: STUDENTS WITH SUNTANS AND THOSE WITHOUT... MERCEDES-DRIVERS AND BMW-DRIVERS... GUCCI-WEARERS AND CARDIN-WEARERS...

An important issue facing the community is the need for support; more must be garnered. The question of review for the CAAS comes up this year. Last academic year many students felt that changes were needed in the CAAS. In order to try and effect change, a detailed proposal was presented by Ujamaa to the Administration. This will be a critical year for the center which will be highlighted by the upcoming review by the Educational Policy Committee. In the spring of 1980 Dr. Jerome Long will take over as the Director of the Center. South Africa is an issue which cannot be ignored. The relationship of the two organizations (Ujamaa & The Center for Afro-American Studies) is still being defined. The Center is located in the Malcolm X House, where many Black students also live. In this way the building is truly a center where Black student interests are explored.

Another issue facing the Black Community is the shamefully small number of Black faculty in the employ of Wesleyan University. Esteban Vega was denied tenure last year despite his outstanding contribution to Wesleyan. A permanent, thriving Black presence will never be assured until the number of tenured Black faculty rises from its present number of three.

Ujamaa also worked hard to increase the minority population on the campus. Whilst the class of 1983 has more Blacks in it than the previous four classes, much more work needs to be done to remedy what many see as a crisis.

If interested in getting involved in Ujamaa, contact George Dixon at the Malcolm X house, or just contact the Malcolm X house.

346-9968

Flash Keep your eyes open for aid-blind admissions -- you may be the last to catch a glimpse of this endangered species.

EDUCATIONAL CUTBACKS

A grim example of what administration-initiated cutbacks can do is the weakened Latin American Studies Program (LASP) which last semester was all but eliminated by the denial of tenure to one of its professors, the resignation of its chairperson, and, ultimately, the refusal of the university to pump much needed money and faculty appointments into the program. Unfortunately, LASP's fate appears to be a distinct possibility for other innovative programs at Wesleyan, such as the Colleges and other area studies programs. It should be clear to all that the University is lessening its commitment to these crucial programs, which not only attract a more varied student body but also provide important vehicles for the growth of social awareness. Other cutbacks loom, so watch out.

WESLEYAN and SOUTH AFRICA

The South Africa Action Group (SAAG) started out in the fall of '77 as a subcommittee of the Socialist Organizing Committee. After months of research, it found that Wesleyan was heavily involved in banks and corporations which profit from South Africa's apartheid system. It found that while these institutions often claim to be a force for improving the status of South African blacks, in fact they contribute morally and economically to the strength of apartheid. U.S. banks loan money to the South African military and police; U.S. corporations provide troop carriers and computers, as well as vital technology. Even if U.S. firms wanted to help South African blacks their efforts would be ineffectual. The nation's laws prevent real change. Moreover, apartheid constitutes more than employment practices; it is a systematic legal code designed to keep South African blacks down in every aspect of their lives.

Black leaders in South Africa and throughout the world have asked the U.S. to withdraw its banks and corporations from South Africa. Yet, as SAAG found, most banks and corporations are unwilling to pull up stakes from a country where labor is tremendously cheap and strenuously regulated. Investors can pressure a corporation to withdraw either through divestiture or shareholder (proxy) resolutions.

Shareholder resolutions involve a lengthy, easily-halted process; even when successful they are not binding on management. They are also not a very public way of accelerating world pressure on apartheid; it is public pressure to which the companies involved are most sensitive. Divestiture has been a well-publicized movement; several colleges and universities have already divested. Although the economic impact may be small, such drastic action by a prestigious university can provide force for corporate withdrawal. SAAG has consistently called for divestiture.

The administration response has been to form a variety of committees. The committee formed after the sit-in* to investigate alternative investments stalemated over the issue of withdrawal, leaving it for the trustees to decide. The Trustees responded with the formation of the South African Investment Taskforce (SAIT), which was mandated to do a case-by-case evaluation of the major South Africa-related corporations Wesleyan has investments in. The taskforce began with Mobil Oil and Standard Oil of California (SoCal) and released their conclusions in April. After documenting the ways in which the two companies bolster apartheid, SAIT called for Wesleyan to divest from SoCal and to begin proxy resolutions urging Mobil to withdraw from South Africa. The taskforce's report was submitted to the Social Implications Subcommittee of the Trustee's Investment committee. The subcommittee supported the SoCal divestiture, but recommended that proxy resolutions against Mobil be limited to non-expansion of existing operations. The Trustees decided to initiate proxy resolutions calling for non-expansion of Mobil operations in South Africa, and to send a delegation to meet with SoCal management to discuss policy alternatives. In essence, then, after a year of administration-sponsored committees Wesleyan has come no closer to creating a more socially responsible investment policy.

WOMEN'S STUDIES:

When women arrived at Wesleyan in 1969 it started to become obvious that Wesleyan's academic program was lacking in the area of Women's Studies. At this point a few members of the faculty took the initiative to develop courses in the area. In 1970 Sheila Tobias was hired as Assistant Provost; she was also to teach one course in Women's Studies and to designate funding for obtaining speakers to come to Wesleyan to speak about Women's Studies.

The status of Women's Studies remained on this small scale until 1977 when Ms. Tobias and Carole Ohmann called a meeting of faculty members interested in forming a Women's Studies Coordinating Collective. Several students, already working independently on Women's Studies were invited to join. In a period of a year and a half, concerns moved from ensuring a minimum of courses, calling for a coordinated program.

Over the summer of 1977 four students collected information on programs at other schools to get a better idea of what a Women's Studies program would look like. In an effort to gather support, a pamphlet called, "We Want...and Wesleyan Needs...A Women's Studies Program" was distributed, a survey was sent to every student and the possibility of appealing to Alumni for funds was investigated. These efforts were undermined since some of the return boxes for the surveys were "lost" and the administration (as a result of their set policy) refused to give out alumni addresses.

The frustration created by these failing efforts resulted in the decision to create a tutorial, last spring, which would do the ground-work needed to actually write a full-fledged proposal. During the semester information was compiled concerning Women's Studies programs at other schools, the structure of other majors at Wesleyan, and the feelings and concerns of faculty and students at Wesleyan. Some initial research was also done into the procedure for procuring grants, but this work stopped when we were informed that only the administration could apply for grants and only after the proposal had been approved of by the university. A survey was distributed to students who were enrolled in Women's Studies courses over the year, approximately ninety faculty members were spoken to, and the major decisions about the actual structure of the program began to be made. At the end of the semester much progress had been made, but there was still much to be done.

Over the summer a group of students (which diminished in size from seven to three) continued the work which had begun during the spring. The emphasis was put on finishing the making of all decisions and getting a full rough draft written.

At this point, there is a rough draft ready to be distributed to all interested members of the community for feedback. A tutorial will be formed again this fall which any interested person is encouraged to join. The work which needs to be done is the full editing of the proposal, the writing of appendices (information on other schools, tallying survey results, descriptions of actual courses to be offered) and continued student and faculty outreach. The proposal can be handed in to the Educational Policy Committee at any time during the semester, although the sooner it gets in, the sooner it will be voted on. The EPC will then decide whether or not to recommend the proposal. The final decision will be made when the full faculty votes on the proposal; a majority of the faculty is needed to get the proposal passed. If interested in working on Women's Studies look out for signs or contact Leslie Simon, 344-8261 or Linda Hayes, Box 829.

WOMEN'S ♀ COALITION

The Wesleyan Women's Center began as the center for Women's activities in the fall of 1974, more than four years after Women arrived on the campus. Previous attempts to organize had been unsuccessful, although Women's Liberation and Consciousness-raising groups had been meeting since October, 1970. The previous year, 1973 - '74, had seen various forums on topics related to the Women's Community, as well as the first Women's Weekend, with Gloria Steinem as the keynote speaker. The center was formed to serve as a source of support for women, as well as a place to coordinate interests and efforts, and to foster awareness within the community at large.

The Feminist House began in the fall of 1975 to function as a supportive environment for women to live and work, and to house the growing collection of books and resources available to the community. Last spring the decision was made to move the Women's Center from the Feminist House to a more accessible location in the basement of the Anthropology building, and to change its name to the Women's Coalition, in order to emphasize a new focus on contact and coordination between the many groups of interest to women now working on campus.

The Women's Community is now in a state of transition as it strains to meet growing needs and interests. It's a good time to get involved. Meetings are held, for business or fun, every Sunday night at 7:30. If you want further information drop a note in Box WW.

The groups which make up the Women's Coalition are:



Everywomyn's Coffeehouse
Feminist House
Lesbian, Bisexual and Questioning Women
Minority Women's Caucus
Women's Athletic Association
Women's Health Task Force
Self Help
Women's Studies



SAFE: Middletown Women & Men Against Sexual Assault

SAFE is a group that strives to educate the community about the facts about sexual assault, preventative measures, and the necessary and available types of assistance a victim may receive. Activated in the fall of 1978, SAFE has since established headquarters at the Community Health Center on Main St., run several rape crisis counselling training sessions, and opened up a hotline which will become a 24 hour a day service in the fall.

Rape is the most frequently committed violent crime in America, and neither Middletown nor Wesleyan are immune. Sexual assault fouls everyone-- to help fight it, come to a meeting (Monday nights at 636 Main St., third floor) or call 346-SAFE.

Other services available to women at Wesleyan include:

Abortion: Wesleyan Health Insurance does cover most of the cost. For advice talk to the Infirmary's Peer Counselors, the Women's Center, or Planned Parenthood's Abortion Referral Service (347-5255).

Birth Control: Information and devices easily available from the Infirmary through its Peer Counseling program. Do it!

Escort Service: Wesleyan Security offers a free escort service for women who are apprehensive about walking alone on campus after dark. While the escort service is not to be used as a personal chauffeur, don't hesitate to use it when you have a legitimate concern for your safety. Call 347-9411, ext. 654.

Men's Community

A year and a half ago the men's community began to form, consisting initially of men's consciousness-raising groups. These CR groups, each of 4-6 men meeting once a week for 2 hours, provided an opportunity for men to break down barriers and share openly with other men, discuss male roles, talk about feminism, give and receive personal support from each other, and confront sexism in our lives. Last year we expanded our activities beyond just CR groups, holding CR sharing nights, potlucks, evenings to discuss issues such as goals of a men's movement, bake sales and other events. A coordinating collective and task forces were formed to keep things moving, a small library was accumulated, and mailings were periodically sent out. Second semester a group tutorial on "Men, Sexism, and Society" was organized. Anyone interested in getting involved should call Bill Yalowitz at 344-9614. There's a lot to do!

The Gay Alliances

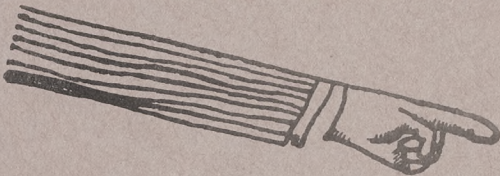


The gay community at Wesleyan is organized and active, centered around diverse activities and goals to meet the diverse needs of gay and bisexual students, faculty and staff. The changing structure of the community has reflected changes in those needs. Two years ago the Gay Alliance became much more vocal and visible than it had previously been, with meeting times and places made public information. The previous commitment to small discussion and support groups was continued, and activities expanded to include political activities and community outreach. Gay rights petitions, films, and gay/straight raps became prominent on campus as social activities for the gay community continued.



Last year the Alliance split into distinct but affiliated groups for men and women, in response to the growing awareness of the unique needs of lesbians and gay men. The Lesbian, Bisexual and Questioning Women's Community sponsored potlucks, discussion sessions and a hike. The group grew in size and included women who had not been involved in the Gay Alliance previously but who were beginning to consider lesbianism for themselves. Both together and separately the Alliances will continue to sponsor events and provide a supportive gay community.

Group meetings are open to all who are gay, bisexual, or questioning their sexual orientation. Keep an eye on the kiosks for further information. or contact, Wesleyan Gay Alliance, Box 100.



Alternative Resources at Wes.

Alternative Education at Wesleyan:

One of the advantages of being at Wesleyan (although it is an advantage we must work hard to protect) is the opportunity it offers to pursue non-traditional approaches to education. Group and individual tutorials, radical and/or interdisciplinary critiques of current issues, and classes run without the usual professor/student hierarchy and distance are possible - if not common - around here. Such courses often, literally, open up new worlds of thought (and action) for students who take them, and constitute important steps towards the democratization and liberation of the learning process.

Not suprisingly, therefore, there has been recent pressure in the last year from above to "clamp down" on tutorials and other student oriented (and often student-initiated) classes. It seems that individual competition in authoritative structures continues to be the accepted ideal for "higher education" at least among the administration and some faculty members.

If you believe in being more than a "consumer" of pre-packaged education, then by all means check out some of the more participatory offerings, many of which are not in the official Catalogue. Better yet, create your own!

Some courses you might want to investigate (and there are others) are:

Towards a Socialist America: Some Critical Issues (American Studies 213)

Women and Political Theory (Check with the Women's Center and Check kiosks.)

Macroanalysis (College of Science in Society)

Social Ecology (College of Science in Society)

Marxism (Center for the Humanities 488, with preference to Seniors and Juniors, but you might get in)

Women's Poetry is not a Luxury (English)

There are also usually "Free University" courses taught by interested students for no credit, in subjects ranging from Bicycle Maintenance to Psycho-calisthenics. So keep your eyes open, and don't be afraid to experiment.

Alternatives ----- Cont.

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Alternative Resource Center

The ARC, located on the second floor of the the Housing Office (347-9411, X463) contains an enormous amount of useful and often amazing information, in the form of progressive magazines, books, leaflets, and files. It is a center for resources on nuclear power and weapons, environment, third world, women's and men's issues. Come by anytime to acquaint yourself with some of the materials & become involved.

Collect the sun, catch the wind, harness the tide, conserve, recycle, rejoice, and turn off the nukes!

Nuclear Resistance Group (NRG) - In april, 1977, 40 Westudents were among the 1414 people arrested for occupying the site of a proposed nuclear power plant in Seabrook, New Hampshire. Upon their return, NRG was formed to act as an educational resource and to carry the anti-nuke struggle into the community. Through activities such as films, speakers, debates, workshops, teach-ins, study groups, petitions, canvassing, and legislative activities, Nrg seeks to alert people to the dangers of nuclear power and nuclear weaponry, and demonstrate viable alternatives. NRG also support s non-violent civil disobedience and direct action against the continued construction of nukes and nuclear arms. Last year there were numerous rallies and demonstrations in Connecticut and New Hampshire, including a blockade at Seabrook at which 10 wes people were arrested. Many major anti-nuke actions will be taking place this fall, including an illegal occupation of seabrook on Oct. 6, and a mass legal action on Wall Street on Oct 28. A priority this year will be halting construction of the Millstone III plant in CT. NRG needs your energy! The nuclear wastes created today will be around for the next 240,000 years...let's stop it now. For more info, and to get involved, come to a meeting (watch for signs) attend the Sept. 6 showing of "Lovejoy's Nuclear War", or call Seth, 344-8296, or write box NRG.

Better Active Today Than Radioactive Tomorrow

Did you think that 3-Mile was the limit? How about 10? That's how far Middletown is from the nearest nuke, Connecticut Yankee. Connecticut has the dubious distinction of being the state most dependant on nuclear energy -- over 50% of our energy comes from nukes. Unfortunately, the three nukes in our state also have among the worst safety records in the country: Millstones I and II alone accounted for a third of all the "abnormal occurrences" (potentially serious threats to public haealth and safety) reported to Congress within a 3 year period. Leakage of radioactive gas and worker contamination are recurring problems at all 3 plants. Construction of yet another Millstone (aroun^d the consumer's neck, no doubt) continues, at outrageous cost to consumers, and generous profit to Northeast Utilities, although the rate of growth of energy demands in CT is far below earlier estimates (made, of course, by Northeast...). And who do you think will pay the cosy of dismantling these nukes in twenty years, when they have grown too radioactive to handle? Again, it won't be the utility company. We don't need another dangerous, wasteful, polluting, expensive nuke in our backyard--alternative enegry sources need to be investigated and invested in now. STOP MILLSTONE III!

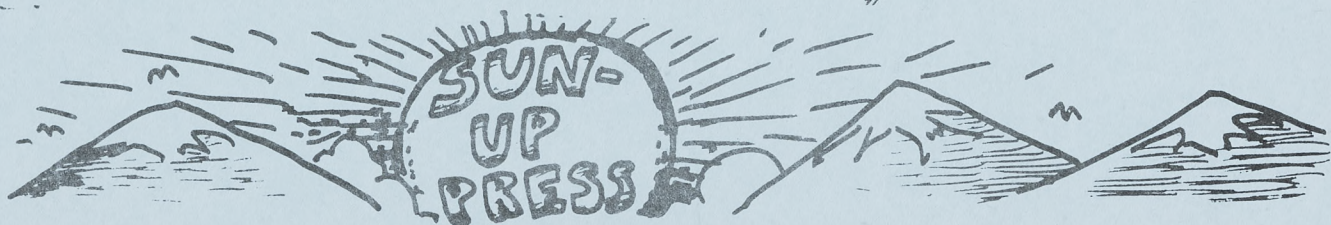
no nukes!



NO NUKES!



Recycling: A good way to connect back into your local environment is to recycle your "wastes." All glass, metal and paper can be taken to recycling centers near Butterfield A, B & C and in the basement of Foss 2, 4 & 8. Get involved recycling on the hall level or come on the weekly pick-up runs by dropping a note in Box 698.



Sun-up printed this pamphlet. We are a student-run printing collective located in the basement of the housing office, 190 High St. Came into being in 1970 to communicate the student strike. We do decent-quality printing of posters, cards, etc. for extremely low prices, and will print 50 copies of student editorial broadsides for free. We'll train you in graphics and offset printing in a friendly atmosphere. Sun-up is one extracurricular activity where there's nobody on top: the co-ordinator works full-time but decisions are made collectively. We need volunteers! Come on down and get dirty!

Connecticut Public Interest Research Group:

Conn PIRG is part of a national coalition of PIRG's originally set up by Ralph Nader and friends to work on public issues essentially "within the system". Wesleyan's PIRG participated in the successful effort to pass a returnable bottle and can bill in Connecticut (1977-78) and ran the recycling program at Wesleyan last year. It has been involved in attempts to pass legislation prohibiting the transport of radioactive wastes through the area, undertaking research and contacting legislators. In addition, ConnPIRG maintains a Consumer Action Center (second floor of the Housing Office, 190 High Street), which includes a library of valuable "Consumers' Guides" (to leases, banking, tenants' rights, etc.) ConnPIRG can be contacted at 347-9411, X712.

POLITICS & EDUCATION, a magazine devoted to a radical analysis of higher education, was begun by Wesleyan grads of the class of '77. Maintaining contacts on campuses and with progressive news sources nationwide, P&E covers a wide range of issues central to the future of higher education, including admission policies, women's and minorities' studies programs, faculty and staff union drives and student activism

The preceding list is, at best, incomplete. Following is a list of organizations which we did not have time to research, but which do exist:

1. Ajua Campos: Latin House, 230 Washington St., 346-9480
2. Book Co-op: Basement Fisk Hall
3. Comm. on Environmental Action: Box BBB or Ecology House, 69 High St., 347-4048
4. Hermes: 2nd floor Housing Office, 347-9411 X463
5. Political Film Series, Box 1186
6. Socialist Organizing Committee
7. Wesleyan Asian Interest Group: Asian House, 240 Washington St.
8. Wesleyan Volunteers: 2nd floor Housing Office, 347-9411 X712



Student Rights

Last semester the administration denied students one right fundamental to the preservation of all student rights: the right to be represented by a counsel of one's choice in judiciary proceedings. Four students accused of spray-painting slogans on university property in connection with the Abelow tenure case (see section on Tenure,) fearing exorbitant fines and legal rail-roading, called in lawyers to defend them at disciplinary hearings. Deans Shanahan and Beckham, advising the Student Affairs Committee and the Student Judiciary Board, decided that the phrase in the Student Handbook, "a student is entitled to be represented by the counsel of his (sic) choice," does not in fact mean what it says. The lawyers were banned from the hearings. Subsequent community uproar did have the effect of greatly reducing the threatened penalties against the accused students. But, if the administration can suddenly change the rules in the middle of the game, future activists had better beware.



The class of 1983 is the second to be confronted with distributional "expectations", part of the university's new guidelines for general education. Three years ago the administration, through a committee hand-picked by Colin Campbell, proposed the abolition of students' free choice by prescribing distributional requirements for the class of '81 (this while promotional material used to attract members of that class still referred to our established freedom of choice.) Due to massive student protest, the "requirements" were redubbed "expectations" and their implementation delayed a year. As the course catalog explains, students are now "expected" to distribute coursework in the freshman and sophomore years among three disciplinary groupings, according to specific guidelines. As these are not Requirements, no student can be forced to comply. You won't be thrown out of school if you ignore the "expectations"—however, you will automatically become ineligible for two out of three categories of Honors conferred upon graduation. Students not planning to meet the "expectations" must go through the process of finding a faculty member to support this deviance from "expectations", and appear with that adviser before the Committee on General Education to defend the chosen course of study. The prospect of such bureaucratic ordeal dissuades many students from pursuing their own courses of study.

The imposition of these "expectations" has angered many students, who view them as an unjustifiable infringement of students' academic freedom, in direct contradiction to Wesleyan's purported liberal tradition of student responsibility. For students initially attracted to Wesleyan because the lack of requirements seemed to reflect trust in the individual student's ability to design a program of study appropriate to her/himself, the "expectations" amount to little more than an attempt by the administration to control student choice while maintaining the liberal rhetoric of student freedom.

Good Harvest Food Coop:



The Good Harvest, at 686 Main Street (346-5743) is one of Middletowns friendliest and most "human" economic institutions. It's also a great place to buy real (that is healthy and unadulterated) food cheap. Started in 1973 as a buying club, the co-op has grown into a sizable enterprise with about 800 members. As an alternative to huge, profit-oriented supermarket chains selling packaged food, the Good Harvest is a living example of cooperative, decentralized politics and deserves your support. Besides, the food is better.

Flipping Out *

Flipping out, in all its varieties, is a fairly common occurrence here. It's often caused by the pressures of daily academic life--the same pressures which can make you bottle up a minor flip-out until it explodes. All kinds of support is around to help make the process a little less painful and confusing. Part of the health services is ten free visits with a shrink. If you can overcome the personal blocks against them (it took me 3 years), they're not bad. They also sponsor a weekly group therapy session where students talk with each other. Personally, I think our best hope is each other. We can and must provide support for each other or else we're doomed to be yet another generation of neurotic overachievers. Hopefully there will be CR (consciousness raising) groups on campus again this fall--perhaps both single sex and coed. They're certainly worth checking out. Any group (such as Women's Center, University Ministry, SAG or the Outing Club) provides a way for us to get together. Now is the time to follow your mind in its wanderings, exploring new places. That journey, taken alone, is deadly--taken together, it can be our liberation.

Did You Know...

...that no women attend Wesleyan? Check your student handbook for verification; there's not a single feminine pronoun to be seen. Or does this mean that the rules apply to men only?

* Don't worry--Not everyone flips out at Wesleyan!

ADMINISTRATION

Position(s)

Name and Background

President



Colin Campbell became Wesleyan's 13th president in 1970. He had been at Wesleyan since 1967, when he was appointed administrative vice-president. (He was executive v-p when appointed president). Before entering the world of higher learning, Colin's experience was with corporate law and the stock market. After becoming a lawyer, he worked on the American Stock Exchange from 1962 on. He was vice-president of the ASE when he came to Wesleyan.

When the 1970 Presidential Search Committee voted on whether to recommend Colin, the vote was 6-5, with one trustee, one faculty member, and all three students opposed. The reason they gave at the time was Colin's lack of expertise with education. His reputation upon coming here was as a financier, not an educator.

Connections: -- Board of Directors, North East regional solar energy center-- This may sound good, but these regional centers are being dominated by the same mammoth corporate interests that dominate the current energy scene.
-- Partner, Cummings and Lockwood -- This is the same firm the university has used to represent them in their labor dealings with the secretaries.

Vice-President for University Relations

A Wesleyan alumnus in 1960, Kirkpatrick has worked here most of the time since. He was Dean of Admissions for some time, and in 1971 came under heavy fire for his new admissions policy, which proclaimed a new focus on "academic seriousness" instead of "diversity." Robert Kirkpatrick is responsible for much of the university's image, and appears to be one of Colin's top advisors.

Dean of the College

Not only a Wesleyan alumnus but also a German professor and associate Provost, Edgar Beckham became Dean of the College in 1972. When Campbell named Beckham to the office, he also greatly expanded the jurisdiction of that office. The Dean (of the College) now oversees the Financial Aid, Registrar's and Mental Health offices, as well as the infirmary. Administration-watchers suggest he is probably not influential on matters outside those of his office. Beckham is one of Wesleyan's two black Deans.

University Treasurer and Vice-President

One of the most financially-oriented and powerful members of the administration, Richard Greene used to be a consultant for Marwick & Mitchell (1957-62). He later directed the Kent State Univ. Data Processing Center (1966-67).

University Editor

A former journalist, John Paton is an articulate public relations man. After working as a copy editor for the Hartford Courant (43-49), and later for the Providence Journal, Paton was hired as Director of Public Relations on 1957. Though formerly the university editor, Administration-watchers say he is probably far more important as an advisor than editor.

Director of Housing Dean of Students

The administrator who probably wields the most control over students' daily lives is Edward Shanahan. Although Shanahan does not appear to be a heavyweight, he is. In addition to running the Resident Advisor system, Shanahan is the Director of Housing, Academic Dean, and Dean of Students -- an office which was revived from disuse with his appointment last year.

Director of Alumni Affairs

Recent Trustee elections provided yet another example of administrative secrecy. Director of Alumni Affairs, William Wasch, refused to release the alumni mailing list to either the student government (then the CBC) or Jay Kilbourn, the only independent nominee running for Trustee. Before coming to Wes ten years ago Wasch held financial posts at various oil companies.

TWELVE

TRUSTEES

The Trustees are the people legally entrusted with making sure that Wesleyan continues to exist, supposedly in the same shape and hopefully somewhat better. There are 29 Trustees, including 4 women and 2 black males. The way you get to be a Trustee is to get chosen by a Nominating Committee made up of Trustees and including the President (who is himself a Trustee). Some Trustees are elected by alumni and seniors (9 of the 29). Every year, there are elections to fill the places of three of these nine elected members, who have only one-shot terms. You can serve on the Board longer than three years only if chosen by the whole Board.

There is a way to become a Trustee without being nominated or otherwise chosen by Trustees; you could become an independent nominee by getting the signatures of 100 alumni on your candidacy petition. However, there have only been two independent nominees in Wesleyan's history, and neither of them won.

Students serve as Student Trustees, of which there are ten. Student Trustees can speak and vote at Subcommittee and Committee meetings, but only speak at whole Board meetings. Until this year, Student Trustees were chosen by the College Body Committee, and the appointees' positions frequently came remarkably close to those of the Trustees. This year, they will be chosen by the Wesleyan Student Assembly (WSA).

The Board of Trustees has refused to even make publicly available the minutes to their meetings, and they remain closed to the public. Here are brief sketches of some of the most important Trustees, and some of the institutions they are affiliated with:

Phillip Brown-- Bd. chairperson; 3rd term; All committees but Nom. Lawyer: Partner, Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler
Sect'y Dir.: Standwick Corp., Orbidel Inc.
Sect'y: Italian Economic Corp.

Andrall Pearson-- Student Affairs & Financial Planning comm.
Dir.: Oppenheimer Fund
President: PepsiCo.
Influential on the Board, Pearson has a vested interest in voting against divestment: Pepsi has a bottling plant there.

Lelan Sillin -- Chr., Financial Planning; member, Investment comm.; 3rd term
President: Northeast Utilities
Dir.: Atomic Industrial Forum
" : Electric Power Research Inst.
Former member: Council on Environmental Quality
Especially influential on financial matters, Sillin is involved with the nuclear industry in a big way. Connecticut Light & Power, which is a N.E. Utilities subsidiary, is one of the top three investors on the Seabrook Nuke in New Hampshire.

Ezra Zilkha-- Chr., Investment Comm.; member, Financial Planning Agenda, Nominating committees; 3rd term
Chairman of Bd.: Fidelity International Bank
Dir.: Philadelphia Insurance Co. of North America
" : Insurance Co. of North America (INA)
" : Blythe Eastman Dillon
" : Alliance Francaise de New York

Zilkha is a very prominent Board member. He came under heavy criticism last year because of his strong corporate interest in South Africa -- not only does his Fidelity Int. Bank loan money to a South African firm, but the INA Co. has a branch there. And of course, his INA co. has been one of our financial managers over the past few years (see Who Runs Wesleyan section).



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One Big Happy Family??

During last fall's secretary strike, the administration's patronizing attitude toward the secs became almost as much of an issue as their inadequate offers and dubious tactics. All along, the university has opposed unionization of its workers on the basis that within a small community such as Wesleyan outside bargaining agents are both unnecessary and disruptive. Everything, we are assured with a pat on the head, can be taken care of much more pleasantly "within the family." This myth of the university as family (with

the administration as patriarch, of course) continues to be expounded in opposition to physical plant unionization as well as the secs, and against the surge of interest in faculty unionization. It is the same attitude manifest in last year's denial of students' right to counsel (see section on Student Rights), in which the administration insisted that all be dealt with "in house."

One big happy family. The problem with this pretty image is that in the real university world, "happy family" and "big" are mutually exclusive concepts. Wes has grown enormously in recent years, and outgrown the old attitudes-- it becomes increasingly clear that outside agents are sometimes necessary to protect the rights and needs of family underdogs-- keeping problems "in the family" can only benefit the family members with the most power. While family rhetoric is appealing, the paternalism of the administration is inherently condescending and oppressive. Community is crucial, but "family" is a fairy tale which must not continue to blind us to injustices within the community. And think about it, folks: If we let the administration play pater familias, what role are we assigning to ourselves?

FINANCIAL [MIS] MANAGEMENT

-ox-

WHO RUNS WESLEYAN?

Wesleyan is ultimately run by a small clique of white male corporate lawyers and heads. Although the Trustees have the final say on all major policy decisions, they almost always agree with President Campbell's position on a given issue. The conclusions of Campbell's various presidentially appointed committees (usually composed of carefully-picked administrators, faculty and students) also have a curious way of conforming to Campbell's own views.

Wesleyan pays for its day-to-day and capital expenditures with revenue obtained from several sources: student tuition and fees, gifts and grants to the University, and the investment portfolio (or endowment.) Wesleyan's financial health depends on a continued lucrative return on portfolio investments.

The University's approximately \$103 million endowment (composed of stocks and bonds) is managed by the Board of Trustees - specifically, the Financial Planning and Investment Committee, and the Portfolio subcommittee. In 1968 Wesleyan's endowment was worth \$171.1 million; by 1977 its worth has slipped to about \$107 million: taking inflation into account, the loss is a staggering two-thirds. Much of the responsibility for the precipitous drop in Wesleyan's endowment must be laid on former President Etherington, who initiated huge building projects without embarking on sufficient fund-raising drives, yet last year it became apparent that Wesleyan's investment policy - for which the Board of Trustees and President Campbell are responsible - has been nothing short of disastrous.

This past year the Educational Policy Committee's budget subcommittee found that if the University continues to earn only 2.4% on its investments, and if revenues and expenditures grow at a 7% inflation rate, then Wesleyan's life expectancy is only 14 years - after that we go broke. Remember that we are in a recession: money is tight and both corporations and individuals are less inclined to make gifts to the University. Besides that, inflation is running closer to 14% than to 7%.

Increasingly, students and faculty are questioning why Wesleyan has invested so poorly - the accompanying table* illustrates Wesleyan's pathetic portfolio performance compared to other schools - and the coming year will see the Administration's response: program and faculty cutbacks, which means fewer educational opportunities and larger classes. But this needn't be the answer. An imaginative and innovative investment policy can be adopted which would increase the endowment and maintain Wesleyan's educational integrity. Don't let Colin & Co. compromise your education: fight for the programs which you think are important!!!



Colin Campbell: Man At The Top

The Fall From Grace

* A Comparison of Portfolio Values for 29 Institutions, Ranked in order of percentage change... 1968 - 1977. (Figures to nearest million.)

Institution	1968	1975	1976	1977	Change in \$ 1968 - 1977	Change in PerCent 1968 - 1977
New York Univ.	80	120	133	275	185	106
Columbia	268	257	460	460	192	72
Stanford	268	364	431	456	188	71
Washington Univ.	141	161	177	231	90	64
Harvard	1020	1322	1428	1456	436	43
Rice	157	187	208	224	67	43
U. Calif. (Berkeley)	271	341	370	367	96	36
Cal. Tech.	118	142	159	158	40	34
U. Michigan	79	104	97	102	23	30
Smith	64	82	81	82	18	29
Mt. Holyoke	39	41	46	40	10	26
Williams	63	62	69	74	11	18
Brown	88	95	98	97	11	13
Bowdoin	35	39	39	30	4	12
Amherst	72	77	77	80	8	12
Swarthmore	58	58	63	64	6	11
Princeton	400	403	420	434	34	9
Dartmouth	148	160	164	157	9	6
U. Penn	160	130	164	167	7	5
Wellesley	119	101	108	125	6	5
Yale	539	517	568	563	24	5
Vanderbilt	124	149	126	120	5	4
Northwestern	253	236	261	248	5	-2
Carnegie-Mellon	117	103	110	112	5	-5
Oberlin	91	78	83	86	5	-6
Johns Hopkins	167	157	150	151	16	-10
MIT	362	400	314	326	36	-10
U. Rochester	409	347	366	306	104	-26
Wesleyan	171	110	107	106	63	-37
Means	204	221	239	246	43	19

Data for 1976 and 1975 are taken from the Council for Financial Aid to Education. Data for 1976 and 1977 are taken from National Association of College and University Business Officers.

NOTE: THE CHANGES PORTFOLIO VALUE REPORTED ABOVE ARE NOT NECESSARILY ATTRIBUTABLE TO INVESTMENT RESULTS BUT ALSO REFLECT PATTERNS OF SPENDING FOR OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL AND GIFT RECEIPTS

Campbell's first few years at Wesleyan saw a meteoric rise from administrative VP to President within three years. But Campbell's rise to power continued after he was in office, as from the first he showed a penchant for implementing decisions through hand-picked, "open-minded" committees which almost invariably came out with reports endorsing his positions. Moreover, his tendency to conduct business in secret (normal in running large businesses) drew fire in running an institution of higher learning.

Some significant steps in Colin's consolidation of power:

- 70-71 Colin and acting President Rosenbaum issue unilateral interpretation of Code of Student Conduct. Their interpretation bypasses the SJB (Student Judiciary Board,) which is supposed to issue such statements. Also, in his first budget as President, Campbell seeks no senate advise on cuts.

- 72-73 Colin asks the Board of Trustees to move Chancellor's office under the President's office. Also, he appoints Ed Beckham Dean of the College, and simultaneously expands the functions of that office to include: financial aid, mental health,

registrar and the infirmary.

- 74-75 A Campbell-appointed Task Force urges abolition of University Senate and lessening of student role. Later in the year, faculty ousts students from University Senate.

- 76-77 A Campbell-appointed committee recommends institution of General Requirements (GEFY Committee.) Student anger is quick and angry.

- 77-78 SAAG sit-in; Faculty vote of no confidence, "in any further financial planning based on the Plan for Action or in any approach based on further cuts in faculty compensation."

- 78-79 Secretaries' strike. After tremendous pressure Campbell overrides a close Academic Council vote and grants Henry Abelow tenure, hailed as a positive move by students and many more faculty. Increasing scepticism in the University's ability to meet the increasingly economic climate.

- 79-80 Be on the look-out for an administrative proposal to do away with COL, CSIS, CSS; and to consolidate the English Department and all foreign languages under one roof - thereby eliminating 35 faculty positions. This proposal, if enacted, would seriously affect the quality of education at Wesleyan.

A high-level Administrator was quoted as saying:

"If an Institution is accountable for its resources, it is inappropriate for an outside party to allocate them. The institution would be abdicating its responsibility"

To which issue and/or situation was he referring?

- Binding arbitration and the secretaries' strike.
- The South Africa Investment Task Force's report.
- Lawyers and the "graffitti four".
- Wine and Cheese at West College.



Middletown, Connecticut



Wesleyan is exempt from paying property taxes to Middletown, since as an educational institution we theoretically perform a community service. We do provide a million-dollar rotating fund for Middletown housing, but this has been criticized as a stipend for landlords which is never passed on to tenants. Beyond this, town-gown relations hardly exist. Middletown is a badly depressed area with outrageous unemployment figures and crumbling housing and schools. Besides the university's official neglect, townspeople complain of students' attitudes: there is a tendency on our part to behave like slummers as we sprinkle our money about the stores and snack bars. We get preferential treatment from the cops, concerning our pot and parties. We are On the Hill. Besides being a little humble, we can try to bridge the town-gown gap. Volunteer to connect positively with the city's old, young and in-between through a variety of services. WE ARE HERE BY THE GRACE OF THE TOWNSPEOPLE, NOT VICE-VERSA.



1. Community Health Center is a private non-profit organization concerned with providing health services to everybody at an affordable price. Medical and dental services are provided, with an emphasis on serving the lower income community in Middletown. In addition to basic health-care, the Center has programs that focus in on Child Abuse and Battered Women. 635 Main St. 347-6971.



2. Community Action for Greater Middletown is a CSA organization (community services administration), an anti-poverty group that sponsors many varied projects. Some of the offices and programs are: Neighborhood Services, Elderly Nutrition, CETA, Consumer Action, Hispanic Program, Daycare, and Headstart. 93 Broad, 347-4465



3. SAFE, an organization of 'Middletown Women and Men Against Rape', is described elsewhere herein. 346-SAFE



4. Community Legal Services offers legal services at low cost to low-income people in Middlesex county. 6 Silver St., 347-7237.

5. Equity in Housing is a housing cooperative which serves the low income community in the Middletown area. Members pay reasonable rents for buildings owned by the cooperative, maintaining control of the property by sitting on a Board consisting of residents and other interested people. 6 Silver St., 347-7237.



6. Politics and Education, a quarterly magazine designed to make the connection between higher education and social change work, is described elsewhere. 347-9411 ext. 660

7. A Community Development Credit Union is forming to attempt to build an alternative financial base locally, in order to eventually help start local small businesses and cooperatives and fund home mortgages. 686 Main St., 346-5743.

8. The Middlesex Task Force on Domestic Violence provide shelter for battered women and their children. Services/refuge available 7 days a week 24 hours daily. Information available from the Community Health Center.

9. The Good Harvest food coop is listed in detail on another page. 686 Main St., 346-5743.

What's Wrong With This Picture?

On the cover of your course catalog, take a close look at the strolling couple and the bicyclist: they've obviously been planted. Who are those people? Why are they here? Or...what are they ~~me~~ covering up on the Wesleyan landscape...?